

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office 615 E. Main Street,
 Washington Bureau 601 14th St., N. W.
 Manchester Bureau 1102 Holl Street
 Petersburg Bureau 40 N. Sycamore St.
 Lynchburg Bureau 215 Eighth St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Qu. 1/2
 Daily, with Sunday \$3.00 \$1.00 \$1.50
 Daily without Sunday 4.00 2.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only 2.00 1.00 .50
 Weekly (Wednesday) 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester, and Petersburg.
 1 week. 1 year.
 Daily, with Sunday 14 cents \$3.50
 Daily, without Sunday 10 cents 2.50
 Sunday only 5 cents 2.00
 (Yearly subscriptions payable in advance.)

Entered, January 1, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL THE TIMES-DISPATCH.
 Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041, composing-room; 4042, business office; 4043, for mailing and press rooms.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

Good breeding has been very justly defined to be the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view of obtaining the same indulgence from them.—Chesterfield.

True Charity.

It has already been mentioned in these columns that James G. Phelps-Stokes and his wife, who was formerly Miss Rose Pastor, have abandoned their settlement work on the East Side of New York on the ground that such work does no permanent good. Many others who have engaged in charity work have reached much the same conclusion. The New Bedford Standard says that but a short time ago a woman who has been active and vigorous in various philanthropic enterprises in that city for many years was heard to admit that, comparing past with present, she could not see that much had been gained. The grandchildren of people who were being helped with gifts of money and provisions forty years ago were being helped in the same way now, while there was a constant pressure of new applicants for assistance. Not even a time of prosperity seemed to make much difference, or at any rate not so much as would be supposed. The more that was done, the more there seemed to be to do, and the good woman was sadly in doubt whether charity work paid—using the word "paid" in the highest sense.

It is a perplexing problem, but there is no doubt on this point at least, that the blessing is sure to man or woman who dispenses charity in the right spirit. It is always blessed to give; it is not always blessed to receive, however; and those who give should be careful that they do no harm. No good man or woman would think of encouraging a thief in his thievery, or a drunkard in his drunkenness. For the same reason one should not encourage a drone in his laziness, or a beggar in his begging, for habitual begging is scarcely less degrading than stealing.

These statements are to be taken in a general sense, with qualifications to suit individual cases. The poor we have with us always, and they are like patients in clinics—they afford us the subjects for the practice of charity. The surgeon, in operating on a subject in a charity hospital, takes advantage of the opportunity to improve his skill and make himself a better surgeon. But he endeavors also to improve the condition of the patient, and he is brutal if he sacrifices his patient to his own selfish interest. Those who practice charity should be guided by the same spirit that animates the conscientious surgeon. In giving alms they should always have the welfare of the "patient" in view and at heart, and should never sacrifice him, if it be possible to save. As in surgery; so in the practice of charity. Some subjects are hopeless, but the desire to save should be the ruling motive in all charity work.

St. Peter had the right view, the divine view, when he helped the impotent man at the temple. He gave him what was far better than silver or gold. He extended a helping hand, lifted the man to his feet and gave him self-reliance.

A Purely Richmond Affair.

The Portsmouth Star quotes a paragraph from an article in this paper on the Y. M. C. A. victory, and makes it the basis of an appeal in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

"We rejoice and are glad with Richmond," says the Star, "for her splendid success in the campaign for the Y. M. C. A. building, but it was not Richmond alone—generous hearts from abroad responded to her call and made the victory complete."

"We are not as big as Richmond, but we are just as much entitled to a like flourishing institution. We have not the generous hearts from a distance hearkening to our needs, too? We have the Y. M. C. A. with us; but for it to accomplish the greatest good it should be endowed. It is an institution for civic pride and brotherly love. Every citizen should lend his hand for its upbuilding. The young men should form a legion of honor in the good work. The old men should give aid and countenance. We should all give the help and prayers of Christian people from afar."

Success to the plot. But it is hardly fair to intimate that the success of our campaign was in any sense dependent upon outside contributions. We started out to raise \$200,000, and subscriptions aggregating about \$201,000 have been received when Miss Gould's generous contribution was received.

But Miss Gould's contribution was also a Richmond contribution, for she is one of our largest property owners, and is very much identified with Richmond.

She is a philanthropist, but there was an element of business in her contribution, as there was in every other contribution that was made. She had already established at her own cost a Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of the employees of the street-car system, in which she is a large stockholder. She saw what a beneficial influence it exerted, and she knew that a central Y. M. C. A. would exert a good influence over the whole of Richmond, and would help her interests as it would help all other interests.

The Times-Dispatch proclaimed from the first that the Y. M. C. A. campaign was in great part a business campaign. Business men generally took the same view, and many who were not Christians contributed to the fund and worked for the cause. Miss Gould was no exception. She has a part in all that concerns our welfare, and Richmond regards her as one of its most distinguished and valuable citizens. Her gift was pre-eminently a "Richmond gift," and it makes her more than ever one of us.

Save the Kindergarten.

Richmond hesitated long before finally adopting the kindergarten as a feature in her public school system. But once adopting the kindergarten as a feature we were not slow to recognize its good points, and it has grown in popularity as it has developed. That parents like and approve it is abundantly testified by word of mouth and by published letters, and there would be a vigorous protest, if the kindergarten were to be dropped. To abandon the kindergarten would be such a decided step backward and so serious a reflection upon public education in the capital city that we have paid no attention to the rumors that the Council had such an idea in its head. The "hero" suggestion is a reflection upon the intelligence and progressiveness of the members of our legislative body. The kindergarten is not a fad. It has long since passed out of the experimental stage. It has stood the test, and is recognized by the most eminent teachers the world over to be not only desirable but essential in the early education of the child. In the State Normal School at Farmville kindergarten work is made an important part of the course, and no teacher's education is considered to be complete until she has had thorough training as a kindergarten. Children from the town of Farmville are taught free of charge, in order that those who are in training to be teachers may have practice in kindergarten work.

We all know the value of first impressions. We all know that the most lasting lessons are those which we first learned. When the mind is young and most impressionable, when the child is most tractable and most easily influenced, or to use a figure, when the twig is most easily bent, that is necessarily the most opportune season to form character and fix habits. As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. But some may say that in such a season instruction should be at home. To be sure. But many parents have not the time, and few have the equipment for kindergarten instruction. At best, the child is at advantage when it is associated with other children in learning its lessons of sociability, good manners, fair play, respect for the feelings and rights of others, and generosity.

There is positively no substitute for the kindergarten school, and Richmond should not only maintain this system of instruction, but extend it as rapidly as her means will allow.

The Nebraska Plan.

We have a circular letter from M. F. Harrington, of O'Neill, Neb., giving notice that he and his associates have formed a government-ownership league in that State. "We desire," says Mr. Harrington, who is president of the league, "to get the people to understand the question of national ownership of our railroad highways. We feel perfectly confident that when it is understood it will be opposed by no person except those who are especially interested in the present system and by the ignorant."

In the course of his argument President Harrington further says: "The railroads are annually collecting hundreds of millions of dollars on watered stocks and watered bonds. By this I mean stocks and bonds issued in excess of the honest worth of the properties. The public-ownership people propose to dig up this corrupt system by the very roots. They know, likewise, that under private ownership of railroads one community is built up at the expense of another. We know that one man's business is built up and another man's business is torn down by railroad favoritism. We want to stop all this. The railroads are there public highways the same as the wagon roads, the canals, the lakes and the rivers. They all ought to be owned by the people themselves. There should be no favoritism given to one man or one community over another."

That's the doctrine. Under government ownership, every community must have a railroad, whether the traffic will justify it or not, and rates in all cases must be uniform. There should be no competitive points, and never any discrimination in rates for the purpose of developing any branch of industry in any particular section. The iron industry of Alabama would never have been had but the railroads made rates that enabled the Birmingham district to compete with the Pittsburgh district.

But this was all wrong, according to President Harrington. "The railroads should be owned by the people," says he, and "there should be no favoritism given to one man or one community over another." No favoritism should be shown by the South-eastern, the Southern Railway, the Southern cotton industry, the Southern trucking industry, or any other. If any manufacturing district in the South is unable, by reason of its remoteness from the markets, to compete with any manufacturing dis-

trict of the North, the factories in the South must close, for no favoritism must be shown. All the roads must be owned and operated by the Federal government, and every community must have the same rate that every other community has, without respect to peculiar conditions existing here and there.

President Harrington requests us to make known his views to Southern readers. We have complied.

A Rejoinder From Professor Dodd.

Elsewhere will be found a communication from Prof. William E. Dodd, of Randolph-Macon College, in which he says that he cannot understand why The Times-Dispatch should have reprimanded President Roosevelt for lecturing Messrs. Morgan and Rogers at the now famous Gridiron dinner party. Prof. Dodd misunderstood the tenor of our remarks. We did not raise objection to what the President said either to Messrs. Morgan and Rogers or to Senator Penrose. We did not discuss the merits of the President's speech at all. Our criticism was that it was in bad form at a sociable dinner party.

Wash the Streets.

Superintendent Cohn, of the Street Cleaning Department, is doing well and wisely to recommend the purchase of machines for washing the streets. Sweeping is not effective, and frequently in the process of sweeping the remedy is made worse than the disease. It has been demonstrated recently that one good washing is worth a hundred sweepings. Water is nature's own cleansing fluid, and with paved streets and a good system of drainage the natural and most machine for washing the streets. It is to wash them with water.—Times-Dispatch.

The above suggestion might be put in operation here with good results. In this city the washing process has been tried at the crossings with good effect, and should be extended with advantage to the rest of the street.—Fredericksburg Star.

Again we say, wash the streets. They never needed it more than they need it right now.

Henrico's Enterprise.

The School Board of Henrico county is doing well to prepare an exhibit for the Jamestown Exposition, showing the facilities of the public school system in the county, and the progress it has made in the past several years. Henrico is in position to make a highly creditable exhibit of this character. Few, if any, counties have made greater progress in education; few, if any, can show better buildings, better equipment, better methods, better teachers, better attendance, or more flourishing schools, or better results. The Henrico exhibit will be instructive, a tribute to the public school system and an incentive and inspiration to all school officials and teachers from whatever section, who visit the exposition.

Dr. Foster's Case.

The whole State will rejoice that the Williamsburg Hospital muddle is at last ended. The Court of Appeals has disposed of the case wisely, yet The Times-Dispatch thinks that Dr. Foster has been badly treated. It is one thing to defeat an applicant for a position of this character, or to decline to re-elect him; it is quite another thing to dismiss him for cause. The Times-Dispatch does not think that there was sufficient cause for Dr. Foster's dismissal, and cannot blame him for fighting for his rights, as counsel advised, in what he deemed a court of competent jurisdiction. We cannot see that he defied the courts when he acted under an order of court.

Utah dental students are practicing on the penitentiary convicts out there. When these tidings become generally noised abroad, it is anticipated that crime in that State will instantly cease.

At the court ball in Berlin, the other night, the Kaiser conversed for several minutes with Harry Lehr. The fad for studying monkey-talk seems to be sweeping all over the world.

Over 200,000 pounds of paper are used annually in this country in the manufacture of cigarettes. It is undenied that the amount has increased enormously since District Attorney Jerome arrived at smoking age.

Jondoe Junior says that it is much easier to speak the truth than to lie. Let John now come up closer and permit the public a cursory glance at his latest tax statement.

Saloma salama.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Salama to the salama, so to speak.—Indipolite News.

No, no! To the slums.

The annual rejection of Senator Smoot will take place this year on February 20th. Summer or winter, the Senator habitually sits in close proximity to a fire.

The State of Indiana has no less than fourteen colleges, each of them turning out famous novelists at the rate of about one hundred per week.

According to the computation of a Chicago scholar, it cost \$7,290 to uncover America. Isn't it about time to send a little due to Mr. Harriman?

Walter Wellman announces that he can sail from Spitzbergen to the pole in just thirty-eight hours. Eastern or Central time, wait?

The poverty of Bret Harte's daughter is unquestionably a back-handed tribute to the generosity of her father's poetry.

Inasmuch as Japan has already thrashed Russia, why doesn't she send her little brown boys over there to be educated?

Meanwhile, there lies the tariff, still awaiting a political purgatory, understanding how to operate for dropsy.

Rhymes for To-Day

'The Ground-Hog Betrayed: His Lay.
 ACCORDING to my habit old I hid me, as of yore, in the cold
 'Twas Feb. the second, I believe—
 And oh I tittered in my sleeve,
 For there my shadow lay.

And so I went demurely in
 And watched for weather to begin,
 As per the ancient rule:
 Instead I've seen to my amazement
 Such sunny days and shining days
 As make me feel a fool.

I did my part and did it well—
 The weather-man alone can tell
 What trick he's gone and rigged.
 Of course, such conduct hardly suits:
 Why, him and me was in cahoots,
 And look how he's reneged!

Regardless of what I had done,
 He went ahead and took his fun:
 "Well, here's one, a good one, too,
 O weather man, O weather man!
 I'll tell you frankly as I can:
 You went and done me dirt."

[Since writing this ballad we have been assured that recent weather is a vindication, not a lemon, for the ground-hog. People who hold to this view will greatly oblige us by regarding the above remarks as wrote sarcastic.] H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Old Friends With New Faces.
 Church—What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?
 "That's my wife put it there to remind me to mail her letters."—Yonkers Statesman.

In a Hurry.
 Little Dimpleton—How long will it take you to give me a working knowledge in jiu-jitsu?
 The Professor—Oh, say two weeks.

Plenty of Counts.
 "Oh, papa," cried the old magnate's daughter, "Bessie's trust has come to a count!"
 "What are you counting?"—Washington Herald.

Wanted a Change.
 "Excuse me, have you a cigar about you?"
 "Sure," said the man. "And one, too."
 "Will you be kind enough to smoke it? That one you're smoking is fierce."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Roland for An Oliver.
 Benevolent Lady (going over asylum, to a lunatic): "I have been looking for you, always being cooped up in this place."
 Lunatic: "Not at all, madam. The fools who come to see us are sometimes quite amusing."—Don Vivant.

His Patriotic Motives.
 "Are you sure your motives are not mercenary rather than patriotic?"
 "I have no doubt," answered Senator Sorghum, "that I am. I am here to see the goods, it was merely because I wanted to check some of the idle gossip about my patriotic motives being ungrateful to those who have served it."—Washington Star.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.
 THE Standard Oil Company is now making charges against the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. It is also making charges against the Federal Reserve Board.

Pittsburg is rather lucky, after all. New York will have to pay for that murder trial.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Senator Smoot is said to be careful of his health. He is said to be long enough to satisfy his curiosity as to whether he is to be unseated.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tillman has decided never to try to be a head. He is said to be long enough to satisfy his curiosity as to whether he is to be unseated.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nobody knows what Grover Cleveland will talk about in his Washington birthday address, but it is a safe bet that when the address is delivered it will not need a diagram.—Chicago News.

A careful study of the latest message shows that in the bright lexicon of Roosevelt there is no such word as "revision."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.
 A Tip to Japan.

Sooner or later the Panama Canal will double its efficiency by a new constantly increasing in the number and power of its units. Sooner or later even Congress will be up sufficiently to prepare adequate military protection for Hawaii and the Philippines.

Therefore, if Japan ever means to strike her, she should strike the situation in California is a good enough pretext as such things go.—Washington Star.

Our Educational Exposition.
 When the Centennial Exposition was held in the country had forgotten the great feat of history it commemorated—the Declaration of Independence. When the World's Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago, nobody had forgotten that Columbus discovered America. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was more educational than either, because it recalled the magnificence of Jefferson in purchasing this mighty territory from Napoleon for \$15,000,000. The extent of the bargain and the circumstances had lacked general appreciation until the exposition demonstrated them. But the Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition far overshadows the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as an educational affair, because it celebrates the birth of a whole nation and of its most cherished institutions—not merely the birth of a child but the birth of a nation. The exposition is needed because the country at large has forgotten the circumstances of its own birth. The records exist, but they were unheeded. It required something "spectacular" to make the country look and learn.—Norfolk Landmark.

Matter of Demand and Supply.
 The movement of some hundreds of Japanese to Hawaii is said to have caused a crying demand for agricultural help in that island, yet the alarmists make it a harbor that needs no government appropriation.—Newport News Times-Herald.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
 There are twenty-five brigadier-generals in the United States army.

Several London churches receive incomes of \$7,000 to \$10,000 from pew rents.

The last census year—1906—showed the production of wheat in the United States to be 1,293,662,433 bushels.

In the Transvaal the average yield of gold in the last year—1906—was 1,293,662,433 ounces.

India's cotton average this year is nearly a million larger than last year. The output is a record, 6,135,000 bales.

Voice of the People.

The President's Gridiron Speech.
 Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 I cannot understand why The Times-Dispatch reprimanded President Roosevelt for saying, at the now celebrated Gridiron Club dinner, to Messrs. Morgan and Rogers just what he thought they would be, if their schemes for discrediting him and the few leading Republicans who stand by him, President Roosevelt, with a great many other thoughtful men of all parties, knows that this country is now in the midst of a crisis which, if it turns outwards, is a crisis of the most serious nature. It is a crisis which will certainly bring trouble; it may bring bloodshed. He believes that plain speaking among responsible men is the way to get at the difficulty, and the writer of these lines, humble as he is in sphere of activity, is decidedly of the same view.

Any student of the course of events in recent American history cannot fail to see that the reckless and brutal spirit of great capitalists, as manifested in the contempt of law, of public opinion and of the public weal; in their scandalous refusal to pay their just share of the public expense; in their effort to dominate the councils of political parties; in the names of the executive committee of the Democratic party in Virginia—is tending directly to a more dangerous state of things. The names of people in the United States are intelligent; they know these interests; and they are determined to do their country shall be and remain, a land where every man shall have a fair chance, and where none shall dominate it for the sole benefit of a privileged class.

Having traveled in the crowded day coaches of the railroads, and having seen Richmond and Boston in the last few weeks, I think I am justified in saying there is a spirit of unrest among the people, a disposition to break over party bounds and treat with contempt the reputed wisdom of dummy party machines, which are the enemies of the party ignoring their wants. I do not say this unrest is justified, but that the ends which it seeks are proper. It is a spirit which is a good thing. When our great civil war was at the very door, respectable newspapers and leading politicians of the back time dashed as late as 1860, I think that there was no danger of war! The Charleston Mercury insisted at that time that the secession of South Carolina would be fought out in the poets' corner of the city, and that the result would be a demand for the impossible in the name of a slave-holding oligarchy until the very tramp of hostile armies could have been heard on the borders of Virginia. The New York editors saw and admitted that war was the only result of their policy. How sad was the result! Thousands and tens of thousands of loyal men and women could now describe as they sit in their homes of semi-sterility, men and women whose fathers were once with the Union, and whose sons were once with the rebels. There were worse than negro slaveholders in this land to-day, and their sons and grandsons were once with the Union, and their fathers were once with the rebels. There were worse than negro slaveholders in this land to-day, and their sons and grandsons were once with the Union, and their fathers were once with the rebels.

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Ignorance, prejudice or blindness of men will make so many of them shrink from the application of the same principle in the conviction of an illicit liquor seller! There is no law for such procedure except the custom, which is the evident product of generations heretofore unenlightened on "equal justice for all," is now an anachronism in view of the rapid strides made since the medieval age of the liquor problem, and which should have been with the age that produced it. The same principle, however, which has made temperance reform, in its sanest and largest sense, what it is to-day must be applied to the correction of the liquor problem, and which should have been with the age that produced it. The same principle, however, which has made temperance reform, in its sanest and largest sense, what it is to-day must be applied to the correction of the liquor problem, and which should have been with the age that produced it.



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County Records.
 Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir—While it is true that many of our Southern records were destroyed by the ruthless hands